

THE NATION'S LOSS.

Sudden Death of Timothy O. Howe, Postmaster General.

The Veteran Senator Passes Away at Kenosha, Wis., on Sunday.

Brief Sketch of His Eventful Life from Childhood to the Grave.

His Colleagues in the Cabinet Shocked by the Sad Intelligence.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

MILWAUKEE, March 25.—A Kenosha dispatch says: Hon. T. O. Howe, postmaster general, died at 2:30 this afternoon at the residence of his nephew, Col. Jas. H. Howe. He contracted a severe cold a week ago at Green Bay, returned to Kenosha and was very ill Saturday, when he seemed to improve. Physicians pronounced it pneumonia. He was taken worse Saturday night and sank rapidly, passing away peacefully this afternoon.

THE FATAL ILLNESS. Howe's illness was the result of a severe cold contracted by walking half a mile through a bad storm at Green Bay last Sunday, which, on his arrival at Kenosha on Monday, developed into pneumonia. Dr. Isham, of Chicago, was called in, and under his care he improved, but last evening a change for the worse ensued, and absent members of the family were sent for, his daughter arriving from Washington at 11 o'clock. Up to that hour he was conscious, but his mind after that wandered, and at 2:30 p. m. he passed away without a struggle.

The funeral will occur at Green Bay, but no arrangements have yet been made.

SKETCH OF HIS LIFE.

Timothy O. Howe was born in Livermore, Maine, Feb. 24, 1816. After receiving an academic education he studied law and was admitted to the bar. He was a member of the legislature of the state of Maine in 1845, in the latter part of which year he removed to Wisconsin, where he was elected judge of the circuit and supreme courts. He was elected to the United States senate as a union republican to succeed Charles Durkee, and took his seat in 1861; was re-elected to the senate in 1867 and in 1873. During these eighteen years he held important committee positions, being one of the most prominent and influential members of that body. His term of office expired March 3, 1879. The famous triangular controversy, in which the election of his successor was involved, and in which Judge Howe, E. W. Kees and Matt Carpenter were the participants, a contest which finally ended in the election of Carpenter, will be recalled. Judge Howe then retired to Green Bay, where he had made his home since his removal to this state. He was not permitted, however, to remain long in retirement, and was tendered by President Garfield the appointment as member of the board of commissioners, sent by the United States to represent this government in the international monetary congress at Paris, his associates being ex-Senator Thurman of Ohio, and William M. Evarts, of New York. He remained abroad about six months. Soon after his return he began to be prominently mentioned as a possible member of President Arthur's cabinet. In December, 1881, he was tendered the postmaster generalship, which he accepted, to the duties of which he has since devoted his attention. He strongly favored the reduction of postage made by the last congress, and has been largely instrumental in securing improved mail facilities throughout the country.

Judge Howe's wife died in 1881, and the only surviving relatives are his son Frank, his daughter, Mrs. Totten, his nephew Colonel James H. Howe and niece, Miss Grace Howe, of Kenosha.

RECEPTIONS POSTPONED.

WASHINGTON, March 25.—The president received this evening telegraphic information of the sudden death this afternoon, at his home in Wisconsin, of Postmaster-General Howe. In consequence of this sad unexpected event the dinner which was to have been given Tuesday by the president to ex-President Hayes and company, who are to arrive in Washington Monday morning, as the guest of the nation, will not take place. The reception to have been given to the same distinguished guest by Secretary Frelinghuysen Wednesday will not take place.

RELATIVES OF THE DEAD.

Colonel Enosh Totten, son-in-law of Postmaster-General Howe, left for Wisconsin this evening, accompanied by Mrs. Totten and Frank Howe, son of the dead postmaster general.

Col. Totten said this evening, after he had heard of the death of Postmaster-General Howe, that when that gentleman was in Washington two weeks ago, he was in better health than for seventeen years. Private business called him to Green Bay, and returning from that place he stopped at Kenosha, where he contracted the fatal illness. The first news of his sickness reached here Friday last, and Mrs. Totten, Judge Howe's daughter, immediately made preparations to go to him. She left Saturday morning and is supposed to have reached Kenosha about noon today. His son, Frank, was preparing to leave to-night when news of his father's death reached him. The family in this city have heard nothing as to the funeral arrangements, but Col. Totten believes the body will be taken to Green Bay for interment there, where the family burial lot is.

TELEGRAPH NOTES.

Special Dispatches to This Day.

David Davis and wife are at Atlanta, Georgia.

The Malagasy envoys leave New York for Boston Tuesday.

P. trick Egan, treasurer of the Land League, is in Chicago.

The deficit of the State Treasurer Churchill, of Arkansas, foots up \$23,000.

The straight democrats of Rhode Island resolved to put a state ticket in the field, in opposition to Sprague.

The printers' union, of New York, yesterday decided on thirty-five cents per thousand as the scale. No strikes will be inaugurated.

J. A. Blackman, ex-member of the Kansas legislature, and a postal clerk on the Missouri Pacific, has been arrested for embezzling samples of merchandise.

William Ashton, brother of Colonel Frank Ashton, well known in California, died at Idaho Springs, Colorado, of mountain fever. He leaves a family in England.

The United States double turreted ironclad "Terror," reconstructed, was launched at Philadelphia Saturday. The navies of the old world will now make for havens of safety.

Billy Madden and his English pugilist, Charles Mitchell, who defeated Turpin, arrived in New York yesterday. He expressed a desire to meet either Sullivan or Slade.

The Cornell Memorial M. E. church, in New York, was dedicated yesterday. Addresses were delivered by Bishop Simpson, of Philadelphia and Bishop Warren, of Atlanta, Georgia.

Joseph B. Haverstick has applied for letters of administration upon the estate of his brother Wilbur, killed by George W. Conkling, Jr., in New York. He values the estate at not over \$1,200.

Missouri Pacific train No. 4, east bound was wrecked yesterday by a broken switch. The engine, mail and express cars were totally destroyed. The fireman, Frank Francis, was slightly injured.

The Tennessee house of representatives has passed a bill making it felony to gamble in a gambling house or establishment of games of chance, such as faro, monte, etc. The bill will probably pass the senate.

Judge Donohue has decided that Conkling was not murdered by Haverstick, in New York, is entitled to bail in a reasonable amount, and directed that he be taken before the police magistrate for bail purposes. Conkling was admitted to \$500.

The governor of Missouri approved the Downing high license dramshop bill, notwithstanding that strong pressure was brought to bear by the opponents of the bill. He pronounced the constitutional questions involved to be settled by the courts.

The republicans of Chicago have combined with the independents and jointly put in nomination Eugene C. Fry for mayor, Emil Dettler for city clerk, both republicans, and Dennis O'Connor for treasurer and A. J. Nicholson for city attorney, both democrats.

The mill was resulted in a gain of 11 cents over the year previous. The price agreed upon for the year is as follows: April 3 cents, May and June 2 1/2, July and August 3, September and October 3 1/2, November and December 4, and January 4, February 4, March 3 1/2.

An agent of Salmi Morse was in Cincinnati three days of last week, quietly arranging for a production of the Passion Play, the annual application for Music Hall for two months beginning May 28th. The trustees on Saturday gave him a simple refusal, giving no reason for their action.

Two troops of cavalry, one of infantry and a party of Indian scouts left Fort Assiniboine early Friday morning, under direction of District Commander Rogers, to launch a campaign against the Gros Ventres, who have been raiding the Canadian border, toward which the savages seem rapidly proceeding.

Iron ore has been offered in the Pittsburgh market during the past few days by the Republic Iron company for \$5.50 per ton, delivered at Cleveland, \$1.50 per ton less than last year. This is believed to be the sharp edge of ore producers, who for three months have been united in holding up the price and fighting the blast furnace men.

The postmasters at Ashbury Park and Ocean Grove, N. J., have received official notice that owing to lack of necessary appropriation they will receive no allowance for clerk hire this year. Last year the New York office paid the government \$7,000, while the salary is \$1,800. The postmasters will resign unless the decision is reversed.

A few weeks ago the puddlers in Cooper, Pa., had a strike. The strike was a reduction in wages from \$4 per ton to \$3.50 or a temporary shut-down of the mill. The alternative was accepted and 1,000 men were thrown out of work. Friday the superintendent called the puddlers together, and after a free interchange of views, they agreed to accept a compromise and resume work at \$3.75 a ton.

It is stated by authority that H. F. Royce, for 25 years superintendent of the New York division of the Rock Island road, has been appointed general manager of the whole line of headquarters at Des Moines. General John Givens, superintendent of the Rock Island and Des Moines line, succeeds Mr. Royce, and moves to Des Moines. Gen. Givens' successor is not yet named, and it is understood no changes will be made in subordinate positions.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

LONDON, March 25.—During the service at St. Paul's cathedral Saturday, a well-dressed man ran up the altar steps with his hat on, leaped upon the altar and dashed the cross candlesticks, vases and flowers to the ground. The dean and several choristers secured the man after a struggle, and gave him in custody of the police. In the excitement many persons left the church horrified at the sight.

The health of Emperor William continues to improve.

The general election taken in Gambetta's district in Paris yesterday, resulted in the election of M. Sigismund Lacroix, radical.

Two strangers, in Havre, supposed to be English detectives, vainly tried to decoy John Walsh on board a vessel bound for Southampton.

Prince Bismarck is suffering from colic.

Emperor William refuses to accept the resignation of Vice Admiral Eschsch.

General Von Caprivi, the newly appointed chief of the ministry of marine, has requested to remain in his former command, owing to the opposition to his appointment.

The sentence of death against the Pelizar brothers, Brussels, has been commuted to life-long penal servitude.

The eruption of Mount Etna appears about to cease.

Queen Victoria remained in doors all day, although the weather was fine. Her knee is stiff but her health is good.

Volcanic ashes have been falling at

Revelation A Divine Fact.

The Religion of Christ Compared with Today's Materialism.

Unbelief the Most "Desolate, Dismal and Ghastliest of Time's Phenomena."

Lecture of Father Calmer at Holy Family Church.

Rev. H. M. Calmer, S. J., of St. Louis, delivered his lecture on "Revelation, a Divine Fact," in the church of the Holy Family last evening. Despite the unpleasant condition of the streets, the attendance was large, indeed filling the spacious body of the church. It was an excellent tribute to the ability of the gentleman.

Father Calmer has not been uncommonly successful in his city. Besides his lecture on St. Patrick, and the one of which a synopsis is herewith presented, the reverend gentleman has delivered several sermons at intervals during the Holy Week, just closed. In all of these his shining qualities as an eloquent, student and orator have been greatly displayed.

In the lecture last evening these features were not less noticeable than in his previous efforts. Father Calmer returns in a day or two to St. Louis. He will long be remembered by many of our people, as one of the most careful of the pulpits orators who have visited us.

In opening his lecture, Father Calmer said: It is a singular fact that free-thinking has made no original advance. The differences proposed and the arguments—if assertions made palatable to the crowd by sarcasm and broad humor—can be called humor—are a threadbare as a well-worn garment. What the infidel of today advances is a rehearsal of what Thomas Paine said in his "Age of Reason"; and the contents of that work is a new dressing up of Voltaire and the encyclopedists of the eighteenth century, the fore-runners of whom were the rationalists of the middle ages, whose champion of old was Paracelsus, whose precursor was of whom the wiseman speaks: "The fool hath said in his heart there is no God. To-day let us crown ourselves with roses, for tomorrow we shall die." This is the genealogy of free-thinking. But why has it made no original advance? For advance it has made. It is a desolate, dismal, nay one of the ghastliest of time's phenomena, that the apostasy of unbelief is making converts and to the base of my knowledge, I am not speaking at random. To-day we have watchful eyes and a wish to observe, let him go in any society be that of a single act and he will see the signs all around him of conversions to the modern apostasy. As one man has strikingly said, that in tropical forests one can almost hear the vegetation growing, so one may also say that nowadays one can hear faith decaying. The cause of this decay, says a late gifted writer, have been maturing for 300 years, ever since the Protestant reformation, and their effects prophesied for 50; indeed not prophesied only, but in some degree accomplished. But what is now beginning is their general action. Hitherto they have influenced few except the so-called professed thinkers. Now their work is beginning on the mass of the people, whose various powers of thinking may be great or small, but whose special occupation is not thought. "There seemed to be, around us, by which faith is paralyzed. That that boast of the progress of the century imagine that their intellects have acquired a new vigor and a clearer vision; but the result of its growth is, with many, to have made it an incubus—and it lies upon all their deepest hopes and wishes.

"Like a weight

Heavy as frost and deep almost as life,"

Advances, therefore, but why not original? This results partly from the natural limitations of the system (if so chaotic a medley as free thought deserves the name) as regards American free thinking, from the metaphysical character of the American intellect. A practical people by eminence, we deem it loss of time and power to speculate about questions, which reason tells us must be settled, if at all, by facts and historical evidence. Revelation is simply a question of fact, to be proved by all facts, by competent testimony.

"It is clear that to confuse the fact and record of revelation with the nature of its contents, is to be guilty of a sophism. Yet that is what the apostles of unbelief have been, and are still doing. The confusion which ensues from keeping these two ideas separate, run through all the answers and rejoinders which have wearied the readers of the literature of free thought. The simple question that should be insisted on, is: Is charity a divine revelation? In other words, is the revelation, of which Christianity is the supreme embodiment, and of which the Catholic church is the concrete exemplification, a divine fact?"

"If," said the lecturer, "we are once convinced that revelation or Christianity is a divine fact, no matter what the difficulties, it is most rational to submit our intellect and submit our will to the tenets of its belief."

In support of the affirmative answer to the question, the lecturer proposed the argument which he claimed, had never been answered, that Christianity or Catholicity is a divine fact because its universal propagation and conservation are the fulfillment of the prophecy, and the great standing miracle in the moral order.

"It must be evident to everyone that if God sanctions a religion by sealing it with his divine signet ring

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A miracle—that religion must come from God, and, therefore, be a divine revealed fact, which forces man in the moral order, to submit his will to its tenets by an act of faith. Moreover, that prophecy is a miracle, and the fulfillment of a prophecy, as displayed in the propagation and conservation of Christianity, is a striking proof which bears along with it the best founded conviction of the divinity preached to the world by Christ and His apostles.

The Reverend gentleman then defined prophecy, which he claimed to be a certain prediction of a future event, which cannot be known through natural media; it must, therefore, be an event, the fulfillment of which is dependent on the free action of man; it is an event, therefore, the knowledge of which can only be imparted by God to the prophetic.

"If, therefore, God alone can prophecy, prophecy is, in regard to the conservation of a religion to be instituted and founded, a positive intention by which we are enabled to recognize the divine origin of a religion."

It follows upon this brief analysis of the nature of prophecy that, if the propagation and conservation of Christianity were prophesied, and that prophecy fulfilled, that we have in this fact an undeniable and irrefragable proof that Christ was God, and the religion He and His apostles preached to the world was divine in its origin, and the doctrine it proposed divinely revealed.

The lecturer then enumerated many of the most notable prophecies, and showed how they had been confirmed by history even to our time, supplementing the proof by well-known extracts from Draper and Mosely.

In concluding upon the divinity of Christianity, the reverend gentleman adverted to the unparalleled success which accompanied its diffusion through successive generations, which success he held must convince every impartial and unbiased thinker that Jesus Christ, the man God, was the author, its guardian and protector, and that the Catholic church, which is the living organism of that Christianity, has the sanction of high heaven and a divine.

If the church were human, we would naturally expect to find in its history the evidence of decay, decline and dissolution which are met in all merely human institutions. Christians, he claimed, were willing to rest the issue upon the application of this test, and were content that even the most bitter adversaries of the church should make the application.

The lecturer then viewed the church struggling and triumphing during a weary pilgrimage of nearly two thousand years, and pronounced its evidence of the most remarkable fact in history. And in confirmation of this belief he reviewed the preachers of Christianity and contrasted them with the powerful ones on earth. He then referred to the nature of the doctrine they taught, many of them transcending the limited capacity of a naturally proud and aspiring reason; to the morality which was as severe as it was unobtrusive in its exactions, which required the sacrifice of every irregular practice and every inordinate vice. How difficult the task! How impossible, in more human ground, for these apostles, weak and unlettered men in the eyes of the world, to have been successful! Their triumph, however, was a miracle, because it could only have been wrought by the divine power and assistance of God.

The speaker then gave a graphic and eloquent description of the entry of Peter to Rome, the struggles of Christianity with paganism, the success of the former and the overthrow of the latter after a contest of many centuries, introducing in the review, appropriate references to later times, and concluding a follow:

The church has walked patiently and lovingly, bearing her crown of thorns like her heavenly bridegroom; she has been often scourged as he was through many a blood stained Jerusalem; but, like him, she bears a charmed life, "Doomed to death but fated not to die. A pilgrim of faith and love, with her home in the heart, she asks only a free passage through the world, and though the world and its powers oppose, immortality is written on her brow, and she will wear for evermore the laurel wreath of glorious triumph which she has worn for nineteen centuries.

THE JUNIOR PUMPED.

Senator Manderson's Views on Leprosy Land Grants and High License.

Chicago Tribune.

United States Senator Charles F. Manderson, of Nebraska, was at the Grand Pacific a short time yesterday, on his way home from Washington, and was seen by a Tribune reporter.

"There have been some changes in the Federal officeholders to your state," said the reporter.

"Any political significance in them?"

"No; none that I know of."

"No paying off of old scores?"

"Nothing of the kind. You see, Judge Post has replaced Judge Crounse as collector of internal revenue and D. D. Stephenson has been made surveyor general in the place of George S. Smith. The latter was brought about simply because Smith's term had expired, and it was a good thing to have a little rotation. And then Judge Crounse is a good lawyer and an ex-member of congress, and he can make more practicing law. Oh, no; everybody was satisfied."

"Will there be any more political swapping of heads of offices in the state?"

"I guess none of any importance."

"What are your views on the leprosy land grants question?"

"I have not given that subject much consideration yet. However, the matter of railroad land grants is a serious question in our state, the railroad companies paying no taxes on them, because they allow the title to remain in the United States until they sell them. This works a serious injury to the state, because the railroads are in possession of the lands

and pay nothing towards the support of the state government from them. The Union Pacific, the Burlington & Missouri River in Nebraska, and the Northern Pacific railroads are the interested parties. It will require congressional legislation to make the companies pay taxes."

"Will you work to bring this about?"

"I will, of course. The railroad companies rather expect just such legislation, and it is in the line of fair treatment, to which, certainly, they can't object."

HIGH LICENSE.

"By the way, how does high license operate in your state?"

"We have the best liquor law in the United States, and its operation affords excellent results. The license in cities for each saloon is \$1,000 per year, and in the little towns \$500 per year. Omaha had 160 saloons before the license law went into effect, and some of them were pretty bad, too. Now we have only ninety saloons. With 160 saloons the revenue from them was only \$16,000, and with only ninety, the revenue is \$90,000, which is so much for the school fund. The law is of large benefit to the body politic of the state, in that it has cut off all the little low doggeries, which were the ones that made our troubles, and the character of the men who keep saloons is better. They are more careful. They had to give a large bond—\$5,000—and no saloon-keeper is allowed to go on another saloon-keeper's bond, so that there is no reciprocity between them in this way, which is a good feature of the law. We feel good over the failure of prohibition in Iowa and Kansas, for our high-license system gives us control of the liquor traffic, and it lessens many of its evils. You ought to have just such a law in your state."

"What do you think of the political outlook?"

"It is yet too early to predict anything as to 1884. There is yet a long session of congress to intervene. I think, however, that the prospects for republican success are very good."

CIVIL SERVICE.

"Will the civil service commission be of any practical benefit?"

"I haven't met any of the gentlemen constituting it to talk to them since they were appointed. It is the inauguration of an experiment. There are a great many difficulties to be overcome. The average politician does not like civil service reform, but it is certainly a step in the right direction. It relieves, or proposes to relieve, senators and congressmen from the place-seekers, who are really the base of a congressman's existence. It relieves, in a man who has given a weary pilgrimage of nearly two thousand years, and pronounced its evidence of the most remarkable fact in history. And in confirmation of this belief he reviewed the preachers of Christianity and contrasted them with the powerful ones on earth. He then referred to the nature of the doctrine they taught, many of them transcending the limited capacity of a naturally proud and aspiring reason; to the morality which was as severe as it was unobtrusive in its exactions, which required the sacrifice of every irregular practice and every inordinate vice. How difficult the task! How impossible, in more human ground, for these apostles, weak and unlettered men in the eyes of the world, to have been successful! Their triumph, however, was a miracle, because it could only have been wrought by the divine power and assistance of God.

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THE ENTOMBED MINERS.

Recovery of the Bodies from the Flooded Mine near Baridwood, Ill.

Thousands of Excited People Flock to the Scene of the Disaster.

Several Bodies Brought to the Surface in a Horrible Condition.

A Horrible Grave.

Special Dispatch to This Day.

CHICAGO, March 25.—A Braidwood special says early Saturday morning the boss of the diamond mine descended to the bottom, and after exploring for a short distance in different directions, finding several places where the mine caved in from the effect of soaking by water and discovering black damp plentiful, he went into the south working, where he found in better condition than the others. About five steps from the starting point he discovered the body of one of the drowned miners, water soaked and bloated beyond recognition, and a little further on another in the same condition. Without proceeding further he returned to the surface and on consultation it was decided to keep the mine quiet for fear of large crowds assembling before the regular search party entered. The secret leaked out to the Tribune correspondent, however, and the story was told in this paper today.

SAUNDERS, Ill., March 25.—There are marks of the destroying angel plainly visible in the little town of Diamond, where at midnight to-night, were brought to the surface the bodies of the miners who lost their lives by the terrible catastrophe of Feb. 16. From the earliest hour of the morning, up to the time of the recovery of the bodies, the roads leading to the scene of the disaster were blocked with excited people. Last night it was announced the bodies which had been found by the exploring party would be brought to the surface and placed in the morgue. By 10 o'clock a. m. 2,000 people had gathered about the shaft, discussing the probability of identification of the bodies. The water was virtually out at midnight last night, enough so as to permit a party of workers to carry on the preparations of removing the corpses and debris that had fallen in the passageway. When first entrance was made to the main shaft, it was ascertained the roof had caved to a slight extent. This caused great excitement among those above. It was then determined it would be injudicious to bring up the bodies in the morning, as it was first proposed. During the day previous search was instituted and a thorough examination made. While in the south workings of the mine the party came across the trap door, which was partly embedded in the caved roof. Bursting open the door the party made an entrance into the passage in spite of the black damp that almost